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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,437	01/09/2002	Susumu Yamaguchi	02860.0701	5276
7590	03/18/2005		EXAMINER	
Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner, L.L.P. 1300 I Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20005-3315			AGGARWAL, YOGESH K	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	2615

DATE MAILED: 03/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/040,437	YAMAGUCHI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Yogesh K Aggarwal	2615

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 09 January 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>06/03/2002</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

Drawings

1. Figure 6 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-4, 8-17, 21-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ueda (US Patent # 6,122,009).

[Claim 1]

Ueda teaches an image pickup device (figures 2-7) provided on a base board (figure 6, element 1) comprising an image pickup element (figures 4 and 5, holder 2) provided on the base board (1) and including a photoelectrically converting section (figure 5, element 12) in which pixels are

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arranged (col. 7 lines 14-18, See figure 18, element 211 pixels). Ueda teaches in figure 5, a peripheral surface formed around the photoelectrically converting section 12 and leg portion 11 and a side surface crossing the peripheral surface is being read as the area surrounding the leg portion 10.

Ueda further teaches an optical member (figure 6, lens portion 10) including a lens section (4) to form an image of an object onto the photoelectrically converting section of the image pickup element, a leg section (11) to support the lens section (figure 8 clearly shows a leg portion 11 supporting the lens portion 4) and a contact surface shown as 11A to be brought in contact with the image pickup element, wherein the lens section, the leg section and the contact surface are made in a single body (col. 8 lines 4-23, See figure 8); and wherein the optical member (10) mounted on the image pickup element (2) such that the contact surface brought in contact with the peripheral surface (See figure 5).

[Claim 2]

Ueda teaches a connection wires 5 and 13A to connect the image pickup element 2 to the substrate 1 (figure 6) and is formed on the peripheral surface formed around the photoelectrically converting section 12 and leg portion 11 and the contact surface 11A is brought in contact with the peripheral surface between the terminal 13A and the photoelectrically converting section 12 (col. 7 lines 44-54, figures 5 and 6).

[Claim 3]

Figure 5 disclose the CCD bare chip 12 formed in the center of the image pickup element 2.

[Claim 4]

Figure 6 disclose the image processing circuits 13 and 14 provided in an inner portion of the image pickup element 2 and inside of the peripheral surface formed around the photoelectrically converting section 12 and leg portion 11 (col. 7 lines 27-32).

[Claim 8]

Ueda teaches a first diaphragm comprising a hole 3 that functions as a fixed iris of the lens section 4 (col. 7 lines 22-26, figure 6) which reads on a diaphragm regulating an F-number of the lens section and a second diaphragm comprising a housing of the holder 2 is a package 2A located at the object side positioned from the first diaphragm and to regulate a peripheral light flux (col. 7 lines 20-22).

[Claim 9]

Ueda teaches a lens section 102 comprising a first diaphragm (the convex lens shown in figure 1 on the object side) to regulate the F-number of the lens section and is a positive single lens having a surface with a curvature stronger at an image side (col. 1 lines 25-32).

[Claims 10 and 11]

Ueda teaches two lenses a convex (positive) and concave (negative) that forms the lens section (figure 1).

[Claim 12]

Ueda teaches the lens section 102 has a lens 104 focus lens (the convex lens shown in figure 1 on the image side) located closest to the image side is a positive lens and a first diaphragm (the convex lens 103 shown in figure 1 on the object side) that functions as an iris adjusting mechanism of the lens section which reads on a diaphragm regulating an F-number of the lens

section arranged at the object side positioned from the lens located closest to the image side (col. 1 lines 25-32).

[Claim 13]

Ueda teaches that the position of each of the at least two lenses as shown in figure 1 (convex and concave) in a direction perpendicular to the optical axis is set by the lens frame shown (broadly read as engaging surfaces) of the at least two lenses parallel to the optical axis in the lens section.

[Claim 14]

Ueda teaches an image pickup device (figures 2-7) provided on a base board (figure 6, element 1) comprising an image pickup element (figures 4 and 5, holder 2) provided on the base board (1) and including a photoelectrically converting section (figure 5, element 12) in which pixels are arranged (col. 7 lines 14-18, See figure 18, element 211 pixels). Ueda teaches in figure 5, a peripheral surface formed around the photoelectrically converting section 12 and leg portion 11 and a side surface crossing the peripheral surface is being read as the area surrounding the leg portion 10.

Ueda further teaches an optical member (figure 6, lens portion 10) including a lens section (4) to form an image of an object onto the photoelectrically converting section of the image pickup element, a leg section (11) to support the lens section (figure 8 clearly shows a leg portion 11 supporting the lens portion 4) and a contact surface shown as 11A to be brought in contact with the image pickup element, wherein the lens section, the leg section and the contact surface are made in a single body (col. 8 lines 4-23, See figure 8). Ueda also teaches a holder (2a) to hold the lens frame (4). It would be inherent that a position between the lens section 4 and the photoelectrical device 12 in the optical axis direction will be determined by bringing the contact

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surface in contact with the peripheral surface. Ueda discloses protrusions 232 formed on the substrate 1 that restrict the mounting position of the image forming lens 4 in the perpendicular direction of the optical axis (col. 28 lines 3-9, figure 55).

[Claim 21]

Figures 35a-e discloses that the optical member 10 is inserted into the lens frame from the object side.

[Claims 15-17, 22-27]

See claims 2-4, 8-13.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5-7, 18-20, 28, 30-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda (US Patent # 6,122,009) in view of Toyoda et al. (US Patent # 2001/0012073).

[Claims 5 and 18]

Ueda teaches the recited limitations of claims 1 and 14 but fails to teach “an elastic member to press the optical member toward the image pickup element with an elastic force in an optical axis direction”. However Toyoda et al. teaches an elastic member 110 (figure 8) for absorbing the play of the holder (Paragraph 0003). It would be inherent that the elastic member 110 would press the optical member toward the image pickup element with an elastic force in an optical axis direction.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda and Toyoda, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have an elastic member taught by Toyoda in between the holder and optical member of Ueda in order to absorb the play of the holder.

[Claims 6 and 19]

Toyoda teaches a cover member 105 attached to the lens frame 101 at the object side positioned from the lens section and to press the lens section, wherein the cover member includes a part 102 capable of transmitting light (Paragraphs 0003 and 0004, figure 8).

[Claims 7 and 20]

Toyoda teaches an infrared ray cut filter 103 (Paragraph 3, figure 8).

[Claims 28 and 37]

Ueda teaches an image pickup device (figures 2-7) comprising on a base board (figure 6, element 1) comprising an image pickup element (figures 4 and 5, holder 2) provided on the base board (1) and including a photoelectrically converting section (figure 5, element 12); Ueda further teaches an optical member (figure 6, lens portion 10) including a lens section (4) to form an image of an object onto the photoelectrically converting section of the image pickup element, a leg section (11) to support the lens section (figure 8 clearly shows a leg portion 11 supporting the lens portion 4). Ueda also teaches a holder (2a) to hold the lens frame (4). Ueda fails to teach "an elastic member to press the optical member toward the image pickup element with an elastic force". However Toyoda et al. teaches an elastic member 110 (figure 8) for absorbing the play of the holder (Paragraph 0003). It would be inherent that the elastic member 110 would press the optical member toward the image pickup element with an elastic force.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda and Toyoda, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have an elastic member taught by Toyoda in between the holder and optical member of Ueda in order to absorb the play of the holder.

[Claim 30]

Ueda teaches a lens frame (4) fixed to the base board (1, See figure 6). Toyoda teaches a cover member 105 attached to the lens frame 101 at the object side positioned from the lens section and to press the elastic member 110, wherein the cover member includes a part 102 capable of transmitting light (Paragraphs 0003 and 0004, figure 8).

[Claims 31, 35, 36]

Toyoda clearly discloses that the elastic member 110 is constructed as a separate body from the optical member 101 and the cover member 105 (figure 8). Ueda, Toyoda and Basista fail to teach an elastic member to be constructed in a single body with the cover member or an optical member. However Official Notice is taken of the fact that it is common to have an elastic member to be constructed in a single body with the cover member or an optical member in order to simplify the overall construction by having lesser number of parts. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda, Toyoda, Basista and Official Notice it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have an elastic member to be constructed in a single body with the cover member or an optical member in order to simplify the overall construction by having lesser number of parts.

[Claim 32]

Ueda, Toyoda and Basista fail to teach whether the elastic member is a coil spring. However Official Notice is taken of the fact that it is notoriously common to have an elastic member made of coil spring in order to easily vary the force applied on the optical member by varying the diameter of the spring. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda, Toyoda, Basista and Official Notice it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have an elastic member made of coil spring in order to easily vary the force applied on the optical member by varying the diameter of the spring.

[Claims 33-34]

Ueda, Toyoda and Basista fail to teach whether the elastic member is a sheet shaped member having a central portion with a light shielding capacity and to regulate the F-number of the lens section. However Official Notice is taken of the fact that it is notoriously common to have an elastic member made of a sheet shaped member like a rubber or plastic having a central portion with a light shielding capacity and to regulate the F-number of the lens section in order to reduce the overall cost because the cost of manufacturing is very low. Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda, Toyoda, Basista and Official Notice it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have an elastic member made of a sheet shaped member having a central portion with a light shielding capacity and to regulate the F-number of the lens section because the cost of manufacturing is very low which reduces the overall cost of the apparatus.

6. Claims 29 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ueda (US Patent # 6,122,009), Toyoda et al. (US Patent # 2001/0012073) and in further view of Basista et al. (US Patent # 4,451,124).

[Claims 29 and 38]

Ueda teaches an optical member (figure 6, lens portion 10) including a lens section (4), a leg section (11) to support the lens section (figure 8 clearly shows a leg portion 11 supporting the lens portion 4) and a contact surface shown as 11A to be brought in contact with the image pickup element on a condition that the image pickup element is positioned so as to face the lens section. Ueda in view of Toyoda fail to teach that the lens section is brought in contact with the image pickup element with a weight of 5 g to 500 g. However Basista et al. teaches a lens system having a weight of 264.8 grams that can be brought in contact with image pick up element of Ueda in order to have good imaging performance.

Therefore taking the combined teachings of Ueda, Toyoda and Basista it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to have a lens system having a weight of 5-500 grams that can be brought in contact with image pick up element in order to have good imaging performance.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh K Aggarwal whose telephone number is (571) 272-7360. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00AM-5:30PM.

7. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Groody can be reached on (571) 272-7950. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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8. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

YKA

March 15, 2005



TUAN HO
PRIMARY EXAMINER